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l'attribut est un préverbe, le plus souvent *ἐνι*. . . . 2° Les phrases contenant un démonstratif, le plus souvent sujet: . . . i. 216 *νοὸς [sic] δὲ οὗτος τῆς θυσίης*. . . . 3° Des phrases où le sujet logique est un infinitif. Il ne précède l'attribut que quand il est amené: a) par *ἀνάγκη*. . . . b) *χρεόν*: viii 75 *ἐντειλαμένος [sic] τὰ λέγειν χρεόν [sic] et ὄφελον*: i. 111 *τὸ μῆτε ἰδεῖν ὄφελον μῆτε κότε [sic] γενέσθαι*." There can be no doubt about it. M. Barbelenet does not know that *ὄφελον* is a verb.

After that a reviewer may be excused for doubting whether the author is qualified to draw distinctions of meaning depending upon the varying position of subject, attribute, and verb.

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The Kings of Lydia and a Rearrangement of Some Fragments from Nicolaus of Damascus. By LEIGH ALEXANDER. Princeton doctoral dissertation, 1913.

Mr. Alexander begins by rearranging the *Excerpta de insidiis* taken from the *Universal History* of Nicolaus of Damascus, assigning Frg. 49 in Müller (*F.H.G.*) to book iv instead of to book vi (Müller). Frg. 49 deals with the Lydian kings Ardys to Gyges, and this rearrangement brings it into the same book as Frgs. 24, 27, 28 contained in the *Excerpta de virtutibus et vitiis*, which also deal with Lydian history and which Müller had assigned to Nicolaus' book iv. Proceeding from this Alexander concludes that the Meles of Frg. 24, whom Moxus *τῆς τυραννίδος καθεῖλε*, is the same as the King Meles of Frg. 49, who withdrew from the kingdom for three years *καθήρασθαι τὸν φόνον* (*Δασκύλον*). As the writer points out, the resemblance between these two fragments "is certainly striking," and it seems to me that the argument, so far, is plausible. Less convincing is the conclusion that Meles was not one of the regular line of kings, but a usurper during the reign of King Ardys I. This view seems to be based almost entirely upon the word *τυραννίδος* in Frg. 24, a dangerous inference, for in Herodotus 1. 14, 15 we find such phrases as *τὴν τυραννίδα οὕτω ἔσχον οἱ Μερμνάδα, Γύγης τυραννεύσας, ἐπὶ τούτῳ* ("Αρδύος) *τυραννεύοντος*; while in Frg. 49 we have *ἐπὶ Μήλεω βασιλεύοντος* and in Hdt. 1. 84 *Μήλης ὁ πρότερον βασιλεὺς Σαρδίων* (also identified by Alexander with the Meles of Frgs. 24, 49). It is true that we are not told who the father of Meles was, nor whether he had a son; but since Herodotus mentions a King Meles, since the chronographers give us the succession Ardys, Alyattes, Meles, Kandaules, and since in Nicolaus we have Ardys, Meles, Myrsus, Sadyattes (= Kandaules, killed by Gyges), I am less inclined to follow Alexander in identifying Adyattes with Myrsus (father of Kandaules) and omitting Meles from the regular line, than Radet, who identifies Meles with Ardyattes (or Alyattes), son of Ardys, because Nicolaus says that Ardyattes killed Daskylos and that Meles went into exile *καθήρασθαι τὸν φόνον*.

Rather unconvincing also is the identification of Askalos (= Daskylos) with Moxos (= Mopsos), because Askalos, a Lydian general, went on a military expedition into Syria and founded the town of Askalon, and Mopsos the Lydian threw some people into a lake near Askalon. We then have Moxos (= Daskylos) driving Meles out of the kingdom, and Meles leaving the kingdom voluntarily on account of the murder of Daskylos (= Moxos). Admitting the great confusion of names in Lydian history, it is improbable, nevertheless, that from the same passage in Nicolaus two excerptors should have drawn accounts that left the identity of Moxos and Daskylos so completely concealed.

Mr. Alexander has handled a very difficult problem with great clearness and considerable ingenuity; and he recognizes, with becoming modesty, that his suggestions are merely tentative.

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Grammatik der delphischen Inschriften. By EDMUND RÜSCH. I. Band—Lautlehre. Berlin: Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1914. Pp. xxii+344. M. 13.

Since the vast augmentation of material which resulted from the French excavation of Delphi there has been only one monograph devoted to the Delphian dialect, and that, the dissertation of Valaori, was both inadequate and untrustworthy. We have now before us the first volume of a grammar of the Delphian inscriptions which will be the most complete and accurate statement of the facts that we have for any Greek dialect. It is a fortunate circumstance that the author, after submitting his grammar as a dissertation, in 1908, came to realize the advantage, or rather in the case of the Delphian material the absolute necessity, of supplementing his linguistic training by epigraphical experience. This he gained under the direction of the veteran critic of matters Delphian, Pomtow, who placed at his disposal his collection of three thousand squeezes, his revised readings, notes on chronology, etc. The author also took part (as the reviewer can testify from autopsy) in the Prussian and Bavarian expedition to Delphi under Pomtow and Bulle in 1910.

Every page bears witness to the extreme care on the epigraphical side, and the countless corrected readings which are scattered through the volume make its consultation indispensable to all who make use of the Delphian texts, for whatever purpose. Whether the corrections are of general moment or seemingly trivial, they all affect the statistics, to which the author has given special attention and which are in fact essential if one is to get the full return from such an elaborate study. While Delphi has furnished more Greek inscriptions than any other place except Athens, the number of those in the pure native dialect is much smaller than is the case of many of the